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REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
SECOND ANNUAL MEETING  
OF

**The American Political Science Association**

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BY THE SECRETARY.

The second annual meeting of the Association was held in Baltimore, Md., December 26 to 29, 1905, under the auspices of the Johns Hopkins University. The growth and prosperity of the Association was evidenced by the number of members attending the meeting, by the character of the papers read, and by the discussions had thereupon.

The opening sessions of the Political Science and of the Historical Associations were held jointly on Tuesday evening, December 26, and were devoted to the address of welcome by President Remsen of Johns Hopkins University and the presidential addresses of Professor McMaster of the Historical Association and Professor Goodnow of the Political Science Association. President Goodnow took as his subject "The Growth of Administrative Discretion in the United States." After calling attention to the fact that a marked characteristic of English and American governmental polity, as compared with that of Continental systems, is the subjection of administrative officials to the control of the judiciary, Professor Goodnow dwelt upon the marked tendency of our courts in recent years to recognize the constitutionality of legislative acts granting great discretionary powers to those entrusted with the execution of the laws. As a conspicuous instance, he cited the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States upholding

the validity of the Act of Congress which renders final the determinations of administrative officials with regard to the circumstances justifying the deportation of persons of Chinese descent, even though such persons claim to be native-born American citizens. This tendency to increase administrative powers the speaker showed to be caused and justified by the necessity for greater administrative efficiency, if the governmental tasks of our present complex social and industrial life are to be satisfactorily performed. It is, therefore, a development which is not to be deprecated, even though it be away from the political ideas of the fathers of the Constitution. But, together with this increase of administrative powers which he thus approved, Professor Goodnow was careful to point out the correspondingly greater necessity of keeping purely administrative and technical matters beyond the control of partisan politics.

The second session, that of Wednesday morning, was largely devoted to a discussion of "Suffrage Conditions in the South;" Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart, of Harvard University, considering the question from the historical and political points of view, and Mr. John C. Rose, United States District Attorney of Baltimore, examining it in its constitutional aspects. Mr. Rose emphasized especially the fact that the Southern States have been able so successfully to disfranchise their adult male negroes, the Fifteenth Amendment to the contrary notwithstanding, not so much because of the limited powers of the general Government, as because Congress has not seen fit to exercise the constitutional powers which it has. Yet doubt was expressed whether, should those powers be exercised to their fullest extent, the negroes would profit by it. Certain formal legal rights would thus be secured to them, but only at the cost of increased racial animosities and social and economic discrimination against them. The reading of the papers was followed by a vigorous discussion of the topic, Mr. H. E. Shepherd presenting the Southern point of view with especial vehemence. Mr. J. T. Stephenson, of Pendleton, N. C., admirably supplemented the principal papers by an account of racial distinctions in general as found in South-

ern statute law since the Civil War. The morning session was concluded by a paper from Mr. George L. Fox, of the University School, New Haven, on the subject of "Corrupt-Practices-at-Elections Acts since 1890 in the United States." Mr. Fox has for some years taken a very active part in the movement for purifying politics in his own state, and drafted the bill which was recently before the Connecticut Legislature. The conclusion which he drew from his personal experience and from his study of the experiences of other states, was that while such corrupt-practices acts as had been passed had in large measure remained dead-letter laws, there was no insuperable or even very serious difficulty in enforcing them when well drawn and supported by a strong public opinion.

The afternoon session of Wednesday was devoted to International Law and Diplomacy, the papers in the main centering around the recent great international drama in the East. Professor Latané, of Washington and Lee University, read a paper on "The Use of Neutral Waters by Belligerents," in which he showed the great divergence between the strict views upon this matter held by England and the United States, and the very lax ones held and practised by France. Prof. Amos S. Hershey, of the University of Indiana, in an interesting paper, dwelt upon the extent to which recent events, especially those of the Far East, have resulted in still further increasing that friendship between England and the United States which England's attitude during the Spanish-American war so greatly stimulated. The concluding paper at this session was by Judge Simeon E. Baldwin, who compared the results of the Montevideo Congress of the seven South American Powers in 1888 with those of the Hague Conferences of most of the European nations in 1893, 1894, 1900, and 1904. The Montevideo Congress attempted a complete codification and dealt with universal rules, and its conclusions have been ratified by but a few Powers. The Hague Conferences more wisely confined their attention to a few subjects, such as marriage, guardianship, etc., and their conclusions upon them have been ratified by most of the European States. Mr. Arthur K. Kuhn, of the New York bar, in discussing Judge

Baldwin's paper, adverted to the extent to which American citizens are often hampered by local rules against aliens in litigating in European countries, and urged that, to correct this evil, as well as for other reasons, the United States should no longer keep aloof from the efforts that European nations are making to harmonize, upon particular points at least, their respective systems of civil jurisprudence.

The meeting of Thursday morning was a joint session with the American Economic Association, the subject for discussion being "The Municipal Ownership of Public Utilities." The principal papers were read by Mr. F. C. Howe, of Cleveland, O., and Prof. W. M. Daniels, of Princeton University. Mr. Howe emphasized the advantages to be obtained from municipal ownership. The real question he declared to be not a commercial one, but one of democratic government, inasmuch as it is the corrupting influence of private franchises that is responsible for most of the corruption in our city politics. Professor Daniels, on the other hand, doubted whether the economy of municipal ownership has as yet been sufficiently demonstrated; and, as regards the purification of politics, was inclined to lay greater stress upon a better organization of city governments.

"The cure for our economic ills," he said, "is to be found primarily in a political readjustment of the framework of city government. As I view the matter, there is no escape under a representative government from reposing responsibility in some person or persons. Let political responsibility be undivided, and let it be located so clearly that concealment is impossible; let the task of cashiering the dishonest or the incapable administrator or legislator be stripped of all indirection or subterfuge, and reduced to the greatest simplicity possible by a radical cut in the number of elected officials—and the choice between municipalization or a franchise policy becomes the comparatively simple question of the relative advantages of widening public control or of enlarging governmental administration."

At the session of Thursday afternoon four papers, dealing with different questions of politics, were read. Miss Mary L.

Hinsdale, of Radcliffe College, considered the history of the efforts that from time to time have been made to obtain admission of the heads of executive departments to the floor of Congress. Mr. Theodore Marburg, of Baltimore, presented a philosophical discussion of the principles of State interference. Whereas, in former years, liberty meant freedom of the individual from restraint by the State, it now often means State interference to protect the individual against oppression by others. Mr. Henry Jones Ford, of Baltimore, in a vigorous paper, criticised those political scientists who, like Professor Burgess, would limit the scope of their inquiries to the analysis of the developed States of Europe and North America, thus excluding from study the very States—China, Russia, and Turkey—whose activities are at the present day the centers of disturbance in world politics. The last paper of the meeting was read by Mr. A. Maurice Low, who took for his topic "The Usurped Powers of the Senate." The usurpations upon which he particularly dwelt were the control that the upper house of Congress has gained in the matter of dictating Presidential appointments, or amending treaties, and even of participating in their negotiation, and of the control of both revenue and appropriation bills.

Thursday evening was devoted to informal meetings of two of the various "Sections" which have been organized within the Political Science Association. The business meeting of the Association and the election of officers took place on Friday morning. The chief matter of business discussed was the future policy of the Association in the matter of publications. A strong sentiment in favor of the issuance by the Association of a quarterly journal was manifested, and a committee was appointed to consider the feasibility of the project, and thereupon to take the steps necessary for its realization. Dr. Albert Shaw, of New York City, was elected President of the Association, Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart, Mr. F. N. Judson, and Prof. H. A. Garfield, Vice-Presidents, and Prof. W. W. Willoughby, of Johns Hopkins University, Secretary and Treasurer.

The following members of the Executive Council were

elected: Professor J. H. Latané, of Washington and Lee University; Professor F. J. Goodnow, of Columbia University; Professor B. F. Shambaugh, of the University of Iowa. Professor C. H. Huberich, of the University of Texas; Professor Jesse Macy, of Iowa College, and Professor Bernard Moses, of the University of California, retired from the Council, their terms of office having expired.

The invitation of Brown University to hold the next annual meeting at Providence, Rhode Island, was accepted.

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MEETING OF THE COUNCIL, DECEMBER 29, 1905.

Dr. Albert Shaw, Professor B. F. Shambaugh and Professor W. W. Willoughby were appointed a committee to consider the feasibility of establishing a quarterly magazine to be published by the Association and sent to its members.

Professor F. J. Goodnow was requested to confer with representatives of the American Economic Association and of the American Historical Association with reference to a possible federation of the three Associations.

Dr. Albert Shaw was authorized to confer with representatives of the American Economic Association and of the American Historical Association regarding the time and place of meeting for the annual meeting of the Association in 1907.

One hundred dollars was voted to meet the clerical expenses of the Secretary and Treasurer for the year 1906.

Professors F. J. Goodnow and W. W. Willoughby were continued as a committee to prepare the program for the annual meeting in December, 1906.